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Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.
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Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,
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Staff Officer H.K. V.C.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1907. (690) Hongkong, 25th July, 1907.

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These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

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The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons Captain T. Hamlin.

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S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING," 560 " " Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

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Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1907.

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OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

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The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 9:30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5:15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—

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Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

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THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

A TRIP ON THE WEST RIVER IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS...	JAPAN	Second half Aug.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIPANAS...	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIKINI.....	JAVA	First half Sept.	JAPAN	First half Sept.
TJILATJAP...	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Sept.
TJILIWONG...	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Oct.
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The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

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Hotel.

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MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

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No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

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Lieber, Scotts A. 1, and Wark us.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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KUDAT and SANDAKAN "BORNEO" About SATURDAY.

MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE "PRINZ SIGISMUND" THURSDAY.

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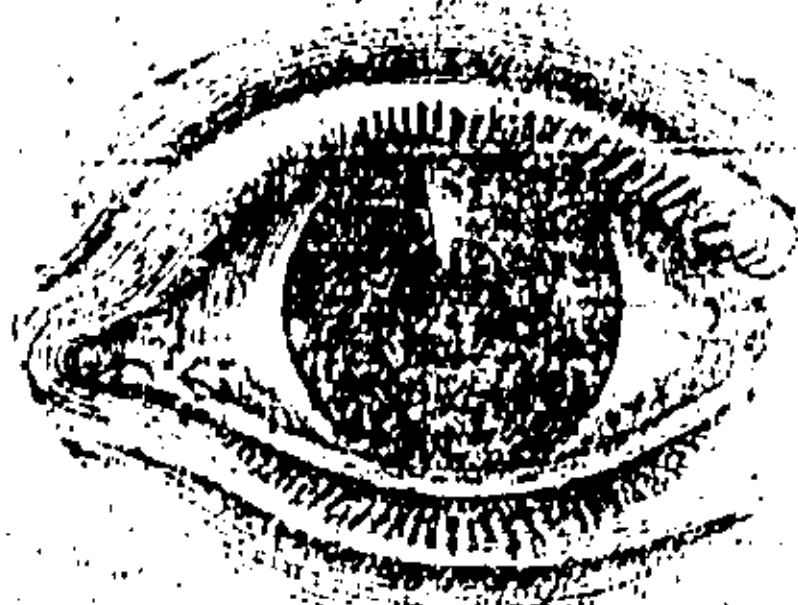
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1907.

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Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine. Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury. Billiards and Bowling Alleys. Moderate Terms and No Extras. Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

"THE RED PAMPHLET."

The self-restraint of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal in face of the boycott agitation has been incidentally demonstrated by the eagerness with which the seditious Bengali Press has sought to make capital out of an occasional indiscretion or angry utterance to which Muslim publicists may have been goaded. In particular, a certain "Red Pamphlet" has been dilated upon with great insistence, and it has been suggested that there has been partiality on the part of the authorities in withdrawing the proceedings against its author on his entering into recognisances and undertaking to withdraw the document from circulation. This suggestion has been voiced in the official organ of the British Committee of the National Congress, and upon it was based Sir Henry Cotton's recent question respecting the pamphlet. Mr. Morley's refusal to entertain Sir Henry Cotton's view that "the circulation of this pamphlet was one of the principal causes of the unfortunate riots and disturbances which have been so marked a feature of Eastern Bengal" must be shared by any fair-minded observer who has had opportunity to read the pamphlet in the original or in translation. It is little more than a fervent appeal to the Mahomedans not to be associated with seditious agitation against the British power, but to work and hold meetings for the uplifting of the race. The means for improving the community are set forth as follows: "Religious enthusiasm, union, effort, courage, purification of education, facilities for education, the abandonment of intercourse with Hindus, the abandonment of bad expenditure, the abandonment of paying [unjust] interest, the practice of ceremonial rites [halal], and general reformation."

In his question to the Secretary of State Sir Henry Cotton described the pamphlet as "inciting the Mahomedans to violent measures against the Hindus." The incitement rather appears to be to a retaliatory boycott; and the author, led away by religious and communal fervor, certainly went far enough in these times of excitement to justify the Government proceedings against him. But the passages quoted below—the worst and almost the only provocative language against the Hindus which they have been able to bring forward by way of complaint—are mild and harmless in comparison with the incitements to rebellion which have been appearing in the Extremist Press. After lamenting that by going to the religious and domestic ceremonies of the Hindus and joining in their festivals, "Mahomedans are becoming heathen," the pamphlet proceeds:—"O Mussulmans! Awake; collect funds; establish Mahomedan schools; on no account study along with Hindus. Open Mahomedan places of business; do not buy things from Hindu shops. Learn manufactures; do not touch goods made by Hindus; do not give posts under you to Hindus; do not yourselves accept degraded service in the homes of Hindus. Do not be bound by the bad ideas of Hindus; and do not avoid occupations which are now monopolized by a particular caste—such as the profession of gowala, etc. You have no knowledge. If you could only acquire knowledge, then in one single day we could send all the Hindus to Gehenna. See! In Bengal you are in the majority. You are the cultivators, and agriculture is the foundation of all wealth. Where did the Hindus get their wealth? They have not an idea of wealth of their own. The Hindus by cunning have taken your wealth and become wealthy. If you could only learn their cunning and acquire knowledge, the Hindus in one day would either die from want of food, or would become Mahomedans. No Mahomedan should take part in this unnatural Swadeshi agitation. In order to induce the Mahomedans to join in the Swadeshi agitation, the Hindus invite them in flattering terms; they use pressure; they use violence. This is not done for the good of the Mahomedans. The basic intention of the Hindus is to keep the Mahomedans for ever under their feet. (If I live long enough I shall explain this in detail later on.) The Hindus have begun their Swadeshi agitation for the purpose of driving the mighty English out of the country. We are conducting our Swadeshi agitation for the purpose of improving ourselves. As between these two works our work is very small. If we cannot complete our small work we are lower than beasts; we are dense things. . . . The selfishness of the Hindus and the ignorance of the Mahomedans—these are the roots of our ruin; these are the two enemies who are crushing down the Mahomedans!"

The passage quoted is wild and foolish, but underlying it there is the patriotic purpose of communal self-improvement under the proteging hand of Great Britain. It expresses sentiments as to Hindu selfishness and monopolization of education, place, and power, which are deeply embedded in the consciousness of the Indian Moslems; and it points to the truth of Mr. Morley's words that to leave the people of India to work out unsaid their own destiny would be to load the country in a "welter of confusion."—"H." in *Pail Mall Gazette*.

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REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

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35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 16th April, 1905.

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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

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7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
 11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

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Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

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Other FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

ALSO

Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS

suitable for Pic-nic

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

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This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among these by no means least important—discoveries in medicine come that of

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This preparation, one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has been understood and used in the Continental Hospitals by Kieper, Boettcher, Volpert, Malinowski, the well-known Chas. L. and others. It is a powerful and reliable medicine in such matters, including the celebrated Luffmann and Kous, by which it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these "seasick" (like the famous philosopher's) (seasick) has been the use of certain powerful remedies, which could have been discovered—of transmuting the base matter into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to relieve the sufferer of the most common ailment in the world, and is the only other so effective, speedy and safe to use from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a physician, and the patient acquires or inherits disease in their system, and so on.

THERAPION.

which may certainly be said to be the most wonderful of all the discoveries of our day, about which no little speculation and some have been made, and the evidence and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine when it has been introduced and used in the Continental Hospitals, and in the most famous of the world's principal hospitals and in the most famous of the world's principal hospitals and in the most famous of the world's principal hospitals.

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HONGKONG.

(Hongkong, 24th August, 1907.)

BIRTH.

On August 21, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of ALFRED G. HILL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On June 24, 1907, before the Registrar for Kensington and afterwards at le Vénit, MARCUS WILSON, of Shanghai, to JEANNE MARIE GILBERT, of 27, Chepstow-villas, only daughter of the late Jean Julien Gilbert, and of Miss Gilbert, of le Vénit, Seine et Oise, France.

On July 20, 1907, at St. Petersburg Place, Baywater, W., HENRY VALENTINE HEMANS, second son of Henry Kitching Hemans, of Hillcote, High Wycombe, Bucks, to ROSE MAJORIE, younger daughter of Joseph William Miles, 44, Lovers Lane Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 21st August, 1907, A. E. V. BURGON, a native of New South Wales, and late of the Chinese Customs Service, at Ningpo. Aged 23 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1907.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT.

Our senior contemporary in the Straits Settlements has taken, from the initiation of the movement for the suppression of the opium trade, a very consistent attitude throughout, with special reference to the necessity for safeguarding the Colonial revenues in a desire of the Home Government to give in to the extremists in the present agitation. The *Singapore Free Press* reverts to the subject upon the recent reception by Mr. Churchill of the two representatives on behalf of the Straits and the Federated Malay States. The two delegates who were received by Mr. Churchill were Mr. Alexander, who is peripatetic agent of the Anti-Opium Society, and Dr. Connolly, who is a resident in one of the Federated Malay States. Our contemporary felt quiet sure that these two gentlemen would lay the vermillion on as thick as possible, as the former is a professional agitator and the latter appears to be an amateur enthusiast on the subject. Proceeding, the *Free Press* remarks:—"Mr. Winston Churchill was officially sympathetic, but was also officially guarded. While the Crown Colonies of the East, in his view, would be included within the scope of the policy of the Government in regard to India and the negotiations with China, there would be no detachment of the cases, which would go on *pari passu*. Mr. Morley was himself quite guarded in the declaration he made on the subject three or four days ago in the House. He accepted or rather stated, that the Indian Government accepted, the principle of the reduction of the poppy cultivation in British India, and the resultant export of opium by one-tenth annually up to 1910, that is for three years, and would be prepared to continue that rate of reduction, namely one-tenth per annum, "on proof that China has carried out its share of the arrangement." Mr. Morley consents to China raising its import or like duties on Indian grown opium (here we have, the anti-opium agitationists will observe, a case of an enhancement of revenue accruing to China from opium imports)—so as to equal the taxation on native-grown opium in China. All reductions after 1907 will be effected, "only if the proposed arrangement, with China becomes operative." Now it is a perfectly simple thing to see China's interest in restricting the import of Indian opium into the coast ports of China, in which and adjacent regions there is the main consumption of Indian opium. Where it will be found that there will be no real co-operation by China will be in any restriction of poppy-growing in the inland China provinces, such as Szechuen and Yunnan. And we do not mind saying that it will be found that just in proportion as the cultivation in Behar and other Indian districts is abandoned, the area under the poppy in inland China will proportionately increase, Peking edicts to the contrary notwithstanding. . . . Let us suppose we lose our revenue, and that an equal amount is contributed by the Imperial Government annually to the Colonial exchequer. It is a big hypothesis; but let it pass, for argument's sake. Having then no opium farm or opium revenue, that commodity so far as this Colony is concerned ceases to be a subject of excise, and must become consequently, a matter of free import and export. With the vanishing of the Farm so far as opium is concerned, the farm chintings would only trouble themselves about the spirits and would not look for or report any import of opium. In obedience to orders from London there might be an Ordinance passed prohibiting the import of opium, but who is to enforce that? This Colony's ports are free ports, but if one commodity is to be prohibited from entering these ports without the possession of any revenue to maintain a preventive force the prohibition will be a mere windy utterance of none effect. Of course if that annual grant is forthcoming from the Imperial Treasury it might be urged that the Colony should maintain a preventive force out of that. But that is not so. The Opium Farm's preventive service is not maintained out of the Colony's excise revenue, but out of a proportion of the Farm's profits. Which addition the Imperial Treasury would not see its way to pay to this Colony even if it agreed to the substantial principle of compensation. And then, when it would be to the interest of a very large proportion of the Chinese of this Colony to receive opium from China, there is not the faintest shadow of likelihood that what they and their agents in China desire to bring about could be effectively interfered with by the scanty establishment at the command of the Port authorities. China, by and by, if the agitation has its way, which is not yet awhile, will be in regard to opium in the same handsome position in which the Malay Peninsula stands in regard to tin. And those persons who think that China would not turn that position to her own commanding advantage, do not know human nature, and have not the least conception of what is the official Chinese habit of mind. It should be "nuts" for China, to use a colloquialism, to see India made to act as a stepping-stone to the acquisition of China's opium monopoly."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WALL Street is credited with being solid in opposition to Mr. Tai's candidature.

A New York despatch of 22nd inst. states:—There has been a mail robbery at Burlington, in which a sum of \$5,000 was stolen.

A PORTION of the Tokin Press is apprehensive of difficulties occurring through the importation of cheap Chinese labour for the Kagoshima Railway.

The *New York Herald* continues to justify the proposed dispatch of the American Squadron to the Pacific, and recalls the reception accorded to Admiral Goodrich, who commanded a Pacific Squadron in 1904.

It is announced from Ottawa that Japanese labour is continually pouring into British Columbia. During July the influx was 388, making a total of 4,000 since January. It is improbable, however, that any conflicts will arise.

We understand that upon the departure of the Chief Justice on leave, his Honour Mr. A. G. W. W. Puine Judge, will take over the duties of Chief Justice in connection with his own until relieved by Mr. H. J. Gompertz, who will then act as Puine Judge *pro tem*.

MESSAGERS from San Francisco reiterate the request for a special commissioner from the Japanese Foreign Office, as it is recognized that the importation of Japanese labour is necessary in view of industrial conditions on the Pacific coast. The new Mayor of San Francisco has dismissed the members of the Police Board who were concerned in the violation of Japanese trade rights. The dismissal of the head of the Police is to follow.

MURDER AT WEST POINT.

TRIAD SOCIETY SUSPECTED.

What is believed to be another murder committed in the city was brought to light at West Point last night.

From the facts as gathered by our representative it would appear that while Sergeant Gordon, of No. 7 Police Station, was on patrol duty in French Street—a newly-named street, running from the Praya West to Queen's Road West—he was surprised to notice, lying in the gutter, the apparently dead body of a Chinaman. The officer at once proceeded to investigate the matter, when it was found that the body was that of a young unknown Chinaman, whose death had been compassed by stab wounds in the chest and head. The body was removed, temporarily, to No. 7 Police Station and thence to the mortuary.

While at the station an examination of the remains developed wounds in such positions as could not have been self-inflicted. Therefore the occurrence points to murder, and the police are of opinion that the Triad Society is beginning to operate in the city after a long spell of quiescence.

When picked up by the sergeant the body was still fresh, which pointed to the fact that the murder, for such it undoubtedly was, could only have been committed.

The police have started out to inquire into the affair and the only clue in their possession, so far, is a photograph of the dead man.

Later. The murdered man was identified as Lam Choi, a carpenter, employed by the Kwong Yu Tai shop, 258, Des Vaux Road.

WATER POLO.

A friendly game of Water Polo was played yesterday afternoon between teams representing the V.R.C. and Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. Both teams comprised their shield clubs with but one exception in each, viz., Henderson substituting Sayer in the V.R.C. "A" and Coblin for Lester.

The game throughout was a fast one, and only one goal was scored by Remedios in the first half. In the second half L. E. Lammond added another goal to the V.R.C.'s credit, and the game ended in a win for the V.R.C. team by 4 goals to nil. An interesting incident happened in the second half immediately after resumption of play, when a free throw was awarded by the Referee to the V.R.C. team, on account of Linton ducking Carroll. When the latter was about to attack him when he was in possession of the ball and took it under water, Linton claimed a foul, but the Referee thought different, as he was not entitled to take the ball under water and duck a man that was making for it.

This match proves that the win the V.R.C. team secured over the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club last week in the Shield Competition was no fluke. Both teams, however, played and marked their men well.

The teams were:—V.R.C.: R. Henderson (goal), A. E. Mays, L. E. Lammond (full-backs), A. V. Barros (half back), A. H. Carroll, H. A. Lammond and P. W. Remedios (forwards). R.H.K.Y.C.: H. E. Colvin (goal), J. Wishart, F. Bidden (full-backs), E. W. Carpenter (half back), G. G. Franklin, R. Beattie and Linton (forwards).

CHINESE PARTNERSHIPS.

LAI CHI CHIN APPEALS.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before their Honours the Chief Justice and Mr. A. G. W. Puine Judge, sitting as a Full Bench in Appellate Jurisdiction, the appeal was heard of Lai Chi Chin against the decision of his Honour the Puine Judge, in which he found that Lai Chi Chin was a partner in the Tak Li Lung.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Heit, appeared for Lai Chi Chin.

Dr. Ho Kai said this was an appeal against the decision of his Honour the Puine Judge on an issue arising out of a suit, against the Tak Li Lung, in which Lai Chi Chin claimed he was not a partner.

The Puine Judge: Have you put up security?

Dr. Ho Kai: Yes, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: What positive evidence have you?

Dr. Ho Kai: The evidence of the witnesses, my Lord.

The Puine Judge: And the exhibits.

Dr. Ho Kai: Quite so, my Lord.

Continuing, Dr. Ho Kai said that the books of the firm had been lost in the storm of Typhoon Day, but in an account-book of the firm there were entries of \$50 paid to the wife of Lai Chi Chin as "Wages," but that was really interest on the loan of \$5,000 made by her to the Tak Li Lung firm. Lai Chi Chin was not, and never was a partner in the firm. No advertisement had been published that Lai Chi Chin was a partner, and no change was made in the style of the firm.

The Chief Justice: Is it usual to advertise, and make a change in the name of the firm?

Dr. Ho Kai: Yes, my Lord.

After further revising the parts of the case as already fully recorded in these columns.

The Chief Justice: Then you want to have the whole thing thrashed out *de novo*?

Dr. Ho Kai: No, my Lord; but there is some additional evidence.

The Chief Justice: It would have been better to have had a new trial in the Summary Court, which has jurisdiction, instead of wasting the time of two Judges.

Dr. Ho Kai: But this application can only be made to a Full Court, my Lords.

The Chief Justice: Well, we have decided that under the circumstances and in view of other actions you may take your order.

The Puine Judge: Yes, you may take what you ask for—leave to appeal.

COMPRADORE'S COMMISSION.

COMPRADORESHIP OF THE S.S. PAUL BEAU.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court this afternoon, before his Honour Mr. A. G. W. Puine Judge, sitting as a Full Bench in Appellate Jurisdiction, the appeal was heard of the Messageries Maritimes Company, of Hongkong, to recover the sum of \$1,000 being balance due by defendant to plaintiff under an agreement entered into when plaintiff became compradore of the s.s. *Paul Beau*, under terms of which agreement the defendant agreed that in consideration of plaintiff paying to him the sum of \$150 a month for so long as the plaintiff remained compradore of the s.s. *Paul Beau* the defendant would pay to the plaintiff an amount equal to 5% of the gross earnings received by such plaintiffs as such compradore, as aforesaid. The claim was originally \$1,513.10, but was reduced to \$1,000 to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Regional Harding represented the defendant.

Mr. Dixon said that this was a claim arising out of an agreement made between the plaintiff and the defendant whereby the plaintiff was to pay to the defendant the sum of \$150 a month as long as he remained compradore of the *Paul Beau*, and in consideration of which the defendant was to pay to the plaintiff 5% of his collections for passage money for Chinese on board the *Paul Beau* since January last. The whole claim due was \$1,513.10 but \$513.10 was waived to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of this Court, so that the claim now stood at \$1,000. Mr. Dixon said that his friend admitted the agreement.

His Honour: Then why don't you put it to?

Mr. Dixon: It was a verbal agreement, my Lord.

His Honour: Have you paid the \$150 a month?

Mr. Dixon: No, my Lord; we have never been asked for it, but in the statement of accounts it is debited.

Plaintiff was called and said that the facts, as stated, were correct, and added that the defendant asked him to draw up an agreement, each party to hold a copy. The agreement was never signed.

Mr. Dixon (to plaintiff): Did you ask the defendant for the amount due?—Yes, several times.

Mr. Dixon: What did he say?—I said it was too much trouble to make out the accounts every month; they must run for three months.

Mr. Dixon: Yes; and at the end of three months, what did he say?—He put me off for another three months.

Mr. Dixon: And you've never received one cent on account, and it is still due and owing?—Yes, that is so.

Mr. Harding: You entered into a bond for \$2,000 with the defendant?—\$2,000 was paid on that bond.

His Honour: Who paid it?—I paid it.

His Honour: Did you get it back?—Yes, I got the money back and destroyed the receipt.

Mr. Harding: I put it to you that you received \$500 odd?—Well, I owed the compradore \$1,600 for passage and freight.

His Honour: And you say at the time you had a claim against the defendant of \$1,513.10? Would any sane man do business in that way?

Mr. Harding: Look at this receipt; is it not yours?—This is not my chop.

Mr. Harding: But it is the money-chop of your steamer, the *Paul Beau*?

Plaintiff: Yes, but I did not fix it to this paper, it must have been a *fohi*.

His Honour: Then when you say you signed a receipt you told a lie?

Plaintiff: Well, the *fohi* must have put it there.

His Honour: Tell him not to be a fool, but to tell the truth.

After going into figures Mr. Dixon called Lo Shun Wing, the *fohi* referred to.

Mr. Dixon: Did you affix this chop?

Witness: No, I did not.

His Honour: Oh, but your master says you did; who is lying? You or he?

Witness: Well, I didn't put it on.

His Honour: Well, I don't believe you. Your master says you did, and he is sitting there.

Other evidence was adduced to show that the defendant constantly put off the payment of the commission due to the plaintiff, which closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Harding said that the defence was satisfied, and called the defendant who stated that he met the plaintiff in the office of the Messageries Maritimes and had a settlement of accounts, when it was found that \$563.18 was due to the plaintiff, and defendant paid that sum and got a receipt. That was in July.

The rest of the defence was a denial of liability, and the defendant called his *fohi*, who spoke to the settlement of accounts when \$563.18 was found to be due by defendant to plaintiff, and was paid to him in the presence of the *fohi* and shroffs.

Mr. Harding said that the plaintiff's story was a scarcely likely one as he said that he paid \$1,600 to the defendant for freight and passage money collected, while, at the time the defendant owed him \$1,513.10.

Mr. Dixon asked for an adjournment to enable him to secure expert evidence as to the genuineness of the chops, but Mr. Harding objected.

His Honour said that of course an adjournment was out of the question. Plaintiff and his witnesses had made such reckless statements that no reliability could be placed upon them, and there would be judgment for defendant and costs.

"I WANTED the wood, I wanted it to make a basin, so I took it. I forgot to ask the foreman," said a coolie at the Police Court, this morning, when he was called upon to answer a charge of stealing five pieces of hardwood, yesterday, from the new cigar factory at Mongkok. He was sentenced to fourteen days' gaol, with four hours' stocks.

WIDOW REPUDIATES DEBT.

VALUE OF CHINESE COMPOSITION DEEDS.

Chan Cheng Pui, trading as Kwong Wing Shing at No. 180 Wellington Street, Japanese goods importers, brought suit against Ng Ah Shui, of No. 248 Hollywood Road, widow, before his Honour Mr. A. G. W. Puine Judge, presiding in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, yesterday afternoon, for the recovery of the sum of \$5,000, being money alleged to be due by defendant to plaintiff on a promissory note.

Mr. Hursthouse, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley's office, appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. Tso.

Mr. Hursthouse said he wished to amend the writ by adding the usual alternative clause for money lent.

His Honour: Amend the writ then.

Chan Cheng Pui, the plaintiff, said that he knew the defendant, and had lent her \$500.

Mr. Hursthouse: On a promissory note.

His Honour: A "note of acknowledgment" is better; these documents are generally somewhat involved.

Mr. Hursthouse: How did you pay the money over to the defendant?—In five notes of 100 each.

Mr. Hursthouse: Do you know what defendant wanted the loan for?

Plaintiff: Yes, she wanted to go and buy pearls so as to sell them so as to make some living money.

Mr. Hursthouse: Has that money been repaid?

Plaintiff: No, though I have applied for it several times.

To Mr. Tso (in cross-examination): I lent the defendant \$1,000, and my wife lent her \$1,400 and then she had some fields left to her and so was able to pay up her debts.

Mr. Tso: Did you have any trouble in getting the return of the \$1,000?

Plaintiff: Yes; I had to press for it and she said she would pay me every cash she owed, even if she had to sell all her sons and daughters. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tso: Has that money been repaid?—No, it has not; it is still outstanding.

Mr. Tso: And the interest?—She paid that up to eight months ago, and then she stopped.

Mr. Tso: Were you in your shop when the message arrived?—Yes, and I told the messenger I would arrange it later in the day.

Folks of the plaintiff were called, and testified along the above lines, all laying great stress on the fact that the money was for the purchase of pearls.

Mr. Tso (to a *fohi*): Were you present when this note was written?—Well, I wrote it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tso: And was defendant present?—Well, she signed the note then. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tso: What did the composition of 5% mean?—It meant that all customers should pay only 5% of their purchases in her Kuli Tak.

His Honour: But you said just now that they were to get 3% on the composition; are you going to try to get out of this? (holding up the composition deed.)

Mr. Tso: No, my Lord, I will explain that by my witnesses.

His Honour: But how can you jump from 5% to 3%?

Mr. Tso: I will explain that, my Lord.

Mr. Hursthouse: That's my case, my Lord.

Mr. Tso said that the defence was a denial of having borrowed any money, and called defendant.

Defendant, called, and showed the promissory note, said, she had never seen it before; the signature and mark were not hers.

Mr. Tso: Did you borrow this \$500?

Defendant: No, I did not.

Mr. Tso: And you never signed any promissory note?—No, I never did.

To Mr. Hursthouse: In 1904 I borrowed \$1,000 from plaintiff and \$1,400 from his wife, and he always asked me for the two accounts, and I paid them.

Mr. Hursthouse: Quite so, no doubt he did, if he was a wise man.

Defendant's *fohi* said he was in charge of the defendant's shop and never went with her at any time to borrow \$500 from the plaintiff.

His Honour: What does this 5% in this deed mean?

Witness: It meant that the creditors could purchase \$100 worth of goods, and only pay 5% of the cost.

His Honour: Then what has this 3% got to do with it?

Mr. Tso: That was the final settlement, my Lord.

His Honour: These people ought to learn how to write composition deeds; this is not a proper composition deed.

To Mr. Hursthouse: There are no chops on this deed.

Mr. Hursthouse: Well, you know that according to Chinese custom that deed is worth nothing without any chops on it; it is at present only so much waste-paper.

His Honour (to Mr. Tso): How many more witnesses have you, Mr. Tso?

Mr. Tso: Two after this one, my Lord.

His Honour: Then I shall adjourn now. Adjourned accordingly.

CLAIM FOR MONEY ADVANCED.

DEFENDANT ADMITS PRINCIPAL; DENIES INTEREST.

At the Summary Jurisdiction Court yesterday, before his Honour Mr. A. G. W. Puine Judge, sitting as a Full Bench in Appellate Jurisdiction, the appeal was heard of the defendant against the decision of his Honour Mr. A. G. W. Puine Judge, in which he found that the defendant was liable to the plaintiff for the sum of \$500, being money advanced to the plaintiff on 14th May, 1901, to defendant.

Mr. H. R. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff, defendant appearing in person. Defendant admitted owing \$500, but denied owing anything for interest.

Mr. Holmes said that in this case the second defendant admitted \$500, but denied the interest, and as he was going away from the Colony on Thursday he would ask to have the matter dealt with.

His Honour: Well, I'll give you a short notice.

Mr. Holmes: As your Lordship pleases.

His Honour: I am sorry you should have had to sit there all the afternoon. Mr. Holmes, but I didn't know this case would take so long. Notice to issue.

MARINE HAWK'S FLIGHT.

BRINGING A LUKONG.

With his hand resting on the shoulder of his youngest son, his wife standing close by, looking a picture of misery, Li Sze, an aged marine hawker, wept as he left his home in the waiting room of the Magistracy, yesterday morning, at the thought of leaving them for some months. The scene was a most pathetic one. The old man had committed a breach of the law and he had to pay for it.

The charge under which he was convicted was that of unlawful possession and offering a bribe to a policeman. On Monday afternoon while out purchasing old stores Li Sze was stopped by Lukong 225 in Connaught Road Central, who proceeded to search his baskets.

The policeman found under a mass of rubbish four slabs of zinc, which he suspected to have been stolen property. Obtaining no

Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

The Railway Accident at Coutras.

London, 26th August.

Twelve deaths have occurred from the effects of the accident at Coutras.

The Cavalry Manœuvres in England.

The cavalry manœuvres ended in a curious manner.

The Red Army composed of the Lancer Brigade, starting from Southampton suddenly met the Blue Army, composed of the Household Brigade, starting from Banbury on the top of Lambourn Downs.

Both forces reached the ridge simultaneously and sighting one another a few hundred yards apart charged wildly.

A scene of most extraordinary confusion followed, in which many men were unseated and several badly hurt.

Later.

The Anglo-Russian Agreement.

The correspondent of the *Times* in St. Petersburg says that the Anglo-Russian negotiations are making rapid progress.

It is believed in well-informed circles that the concessions made to Russia evoke much criticism by Indian statesmen.

Russia.

Colonel Ivanoff, the Governor of the prison of the Viborg quarter of St. Petersburg, has been assassinated.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Lords by 98 to 54.

HE SWALLOWED THE EVIDENCE.

A CHINAMAN AND HIS CHANGE.

On Monday afternoon, a well-dressed young Chinaman called at an Indian draper's establishment at 57 and 59, Queen's Road Central and asked to be shown some fans. He examined a number that was placed before him and finally he picked out one, which cost fifteen cents, paying for it with a dollar bill. When the change was handed him, the Chinaman examined the coins and returned to the salesman a twenty-cent piece, which he declared was "counterfeit" and asked for another. This was done. The Chinaman then started to leave the store, but he turned back on reaching the door and approached the salesman again.

"There are two more bad twenty-cent pieces in the change you gave me," he said. "Change them, please."

The salesman became suspicious and while he held the Chinaman, the police was sent for. While they were waiting for the police the Chinaman was seen to pick out another base coin from his pocket and swallow it. An Indian policeman responded and took charge of the young man. At the Central Police Station he gave the name of Chan Sin, a shoe-maker. He was unable to give any address however. No counterfeit coins were found on him when searched. Accused protested his innocence, but he found it difficult to explain to Inspector Ritchie why it was that he tendered a dollar note in payment for the fan when he had \$2 odd in small change on him at the time.

He was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of uttering counterfeit coins. The hearing lasted some time. Finally, the Court came to the conclusion that the evidence was not sufficient to convict and accused was discharged.

CHINESE COTTON.

PROSPECTS OF NEXT CROP.

Messrs. Rosenfeld's report on Chinese Cotton, issued at Shanghai on 21st inst., says:—Since my last report was issued, the market continued quiet, with practically next to nothing doing, the only topic of interest amongst the trade in general being the probabilities of the coming crop, which from present appearances are very encouraging. The next feature of interest will be the so-called estimate of the size of the new crop, which will be given to the public within the next ten to fourteen days, and is eagerly awaited, as these reports are undoubtedly deserving of great attention, and have been proved in the past in a country like China where statistics are lacking, about the best guide to the size of the crop. Unluckily each season varies so much from its immediate predecessor that comparisons are not of as much value as they should become in after years, as China wakes up and takes interest in her agricultural resources. As to the next, all that can be said is that so far the new crop is progressing very favourably, and the weather so far as nearly perfect as could be expected. As to prices, the market for first pickings will undoubtedly open with the present quotations, with an upward tendency primarily, owing to bareness of stocks in the hands of spinners (from reports received) and the usual demand from Japan and the Northern ports, and unless the mills have previously covered their immediate wants they will hardly be in a position to await developments. That disaster may come somewhere in the near future is quite possible, but until it does occur the outlook is in favour of a bumper crop and prices will be governed accordingly. Tone of the market, quiet.

THE RISING AT SWATOW.

SUSPECTED LEADER IN HONGKONG. PROCEEDINGS FOR HIS EXTRADITION.

Hu Ki Shing, the supposed leader of the Swatow riot, is in custody of the Hongkong police. He was arrested some days ago, by request of the Chinese Government, on a charge of armed robbery committed within the jurisdiction of China. Proceedings for his extradition were opened recently, and it transpired at one of the hearings that the Chinese Government wanted the accused because he was implicated in the recent rising at Swatow, so well known to our readers.

At the last hearing the alleged rebel chief was called to the witness-stand and made to tell a few things about himself and the rising. He began by stating that formerly he was a merchant in Johore. He drifted back to Swatow and, according to his own statement, became second leader of the "rebellion." The "rebellion" was due to the dearth of rice and excessive taxation. Proceeding, the witness explained how the first "battle" came about:—"One day between sixty and seventy braves came into our village to arrest members of the Reformed Party. We fought with the government troops the whole of that night until the following morning. Many men were slaughtered on both sides. On the following afternoon the government troops begged for mercy. We pardoned them. We then captured the city of Wong Kong. The next fight lasted four days, at the end of which time we found ourselves short of rations and we dispersed." Witness, continuing, said that the "Swatow Rebellion" was planned in Hongkong. It took two or three months to organize. Witness returned to Hongkong on June 2nd.

At the Magistrate's, this afternoon, the hearing was continued. Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, of Messrs. Deans and Bowley, again prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, while Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. Otto Koon Sing, represented the accused.

Chan Hok Chi, a native of the Chiuchow district, living in Hongkong, who is a tea hawker, was called to the stand. Examined by Sir Henry Berkeley, witness stated that he arrived in Hongkong from Swatow in March last, on the steamer *Haitan*.

Do you know the defendant?—Yes, he is my friend.

You have seen him in Swatow?—Yes.

Do you know whether he came from Hongkong in March?—Yes, he came with me.

When you came to Hongkong where did you go?—What became of you?—I went to No. 15, Tai Hang Village.

On the arrival of the *Haitan* from Swatow do you know what became of the accused?—He came with me to the house at Tai Hang, where he remained for a month. On 10th May he left for Chiuchow on the steamer *Wong Ping*.

How do you know that he left by the *Wong Ping*?—I accompanied him on board.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrell:

What were you before you came to Hongkong?—I was a hawker.

Did you have a shop or did you go about with a wheelbarrow?

His Worship—They don't use wheelbarrows. Witness—I had a stall outside a shop. In Swatow we are not prosecuted for obstruction. (Laughter.)

At this stage it became known that witness was a Christian and he was sworn again.

"Where did you first meet defendant?" pursued Mr. Morrell.

"In a mission house at Swatow," replied witness. "He came there to hear the sermon."

Does your business make much money?—Not much.

Do you wear a long coat when you are attending your business?—No.

In fact it is only on occasions like this that you get out your frock—long coat?—Yes; I come here dressed respectfully in respect of the Court.

Do you remember the night of 15th April?—What?

The question was repeated. Accused did not remember.

Do you remember the night of the 6th?—No.

So you are not prepared to swear as to that?—It is nothing concerning myself. I don't know what you mean.

Can you swear what accused was doing at that time?—I can swear that he was in Hongkong at the time.

How do you know that?—I know.

But you said you do not remember the nights of the 15th and 16th of April?—I can say this much that from the day of his arrival in Hongkong to the time of his departure for Swatow the defendant was sleeping in the same compartment with me every night.

Are you married?—No.

Do you ever go out at night?—No.

Are you a member of the so-called Reform Party?

Sir Henry—I object to the question.

His Worship—He is not obliged to answer the question.

Mr. Morrell—The question is not incriminating.

Sir Henry maintained that it was. The matter might get to the ears of the Chinese officials and there might be trouble.

Mr. Morrell insisted on the question being answered.

Sir Henry—Unfortunately my friend holds a brief for the Chinese Government.

Mr. Morrell—I object to that; it is the second insinuation my learned friend has made. I appear for the Government of the Colony.

Sir Henry—You do not.

Mr. Morrell—But I do.

Sir Henry—You do not.

Mr. Morrell looked appealingly to the Court.

His Worship—Yes, he does. He is down on the records as Crown Solicitor.

Sir Henry—I say it is not proper for the Crown Solicitor to appear as he is doing and I protest against it. The Crown Solicitor of the

Supreme Court is paid by the Government of the Colony and has no interest whatsoever, except the vindication of justice. He has no interest in a conviction and this question should not be pressed against this witness. If he is shown to be a reformer it might be used against him later on.

His Worship—I think the question should be put.

The Interpreter—"He has already answered the question." (Laughter.)

Mr. Morrell—I did not hear it.

His Worship—What was it?—"No."

The case was then adjourned, Mr. Hazeland having to conduct an inquiry into the death of a prisoner in the gaol, which occurred this morning.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE NEW ADMIRAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th August.

The new Admiral, Chun Ping Chik, assumed the duties of his office to-day. His family is now residing inside the city while he himself is taking up his temporary residence at the Hoca Tigris. Admiral Chun is looking closely into all different naval and military affairs, etc. It is reported that he will soon make a tour of inspection of the forces in Weichow and will also make another tour of inspection in the circuit of Yumchow and Limchow, especially to take steps to put down the bandits there, and then return by the East and West Rivers.

COAL MINES.

The weiyuans who were sent to investigate the different coal mines in the various districts have returned and reported the result of their mission. The Canton Authorities seeing that, at present, the price of firewood is very high, desire to have all the coal mines, which have been discovered, opened in order to replace the present deficiency of fuel. A list of the richer coal mines has been prepared and weiyuans will be instructed to proceed to various localities to make arrangements to have the mines opened without delay.

CEMENT FACTORY.

Yesterday an agreement was signed between the British firm of Messrs. Howarth, Erskine & Co., and the Canton Authorities for the construction of the foundation and buildings in connection with the Canton Government Cement Factory at Honani. The contract amounted to the sum of some \$100,000. The agreement was signed in the presence of the British Consul-General, Mr. R. W. Mansfield, and the representative of Messrs. Howarth, Erskine & Co. and the Provincial Examiner Ye, director of the factory, Taotai Liu, Provincial Judge Kung, Prefect Chan and some others.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

A meeting was held at the Canton-Hankow Railway Company's office yesterday, and there were present the representatives of the nine Charitable Institutions, the Seventy-two Guilds and the Canton Chamber of Commerce, numbering over a hundred. Messrs. Wan Mow-chun and Li Kan-yeh were voted to the chair.

At the meeting, the telegram received from the Shanghai shareholders was read out to those present, and the following motions were adopted:—(1) That Mr. Lau Su-chuk is considered the most suitable man for taking over the responsibility of the finances of the Company, but Mr. Lau has for several times declined to assume it. (2) That as Mr. Lo Po-shun's term of office in the Company in connection with its finance for the past year is about to expire, on the 17th inst., it should be necessary to request Mr. Lau to succeed Mr. Lo by that time, and should Mr. Lau refuse to accept the post, the control of the finances of the Company should be placed in the hands of the nine charitable institutions, the Seventy-two Guilds and the Canton Chamber of Commerce temporarily, pending the acceptance by Mr. Lau, so as to get the newly elected president and vice-president to assume charge of office at an early date. (3) That the 19th inst. be fixed for the newly elected president and vice-president to assume charge of office. (4) That the nine Charitable Institutions, the Seventy-two Guilds and the Canton Chamber of Commerce temporarily take up the financial responsibility of the company from the 8th inst.

When H.E. Shum was appointed Viceroy of the Liang Kwang provinces, the price of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company's shares went up considerably, but it has since fallen to the extent of 20% below par on account of the resignation of H.E. Shum from the Viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang provinces. This fall is also partly due to the non-taking up of office by the newly elected president, Mr. Lo Po Shun, and vice-president Wong Shui-ping.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S PROMOTION.

A reliable Chinese official informs me, writes the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News*, that there is some truth in the report about the promotion of H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai and his Excellency's future post here is Fatsung-lacheng or Assistant Premier, that is immediately under Prince Ching, who will become Tsungli-cheng, or Premier, after the establishment of the proposed new Neiké or Cabinet. This was strongly advocated by H.E. Yuan in his recent memorial advocating reform to their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, as I mentioned in my last. The unusual activity of high authorities in discussing H.E. Yuan's important and timely proposals leads to the belief that the establishment of the new government may not be long delayed.

H.E. Yuan is the best and ablest high official of pure Chinese descent at the present moment, and is, therefore, undoubtedly the man most suitable for this future important post. It cannot be held by H.E. Tuan Fang because one of the two posts must be occupied by an official of pure Chinese descent. It is said that Viceroy Yuan will become the successor of H.E. Yuan at Tientsin. Judging from what Viceroy Yuan has done in Nanjing during the last twelve months he should be able to give satisfaction to Chinese and foreigners in North China.

JUDGE WILFLEY AND SHANGHAI ATTORNEYS.

CITATION FOR CONTEMPT.

We printed special telegrams from Shanghai last week reporting the citation for contempt by U. S. Judge Wilfley of Attorney Curtis. The case is fully reported in the *N. C. D. News* of August 21st. The verbatim report is as follows:—Mr. H. A. C. Emery appeared before the Court to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court in violating an order of the Court to appear before it and give an account of the estate of David Emery, deceased.

His Honour read the citation and asked Mr. Emery what he had to say in the matter.

H. A. C. Emery stated that as soon as he received the citation he left Chefoo as quickly as he could. There was no regular ship sailing and he took passage on the str. *Heleca*. He expected to arrive on Monday at 10 a.m., but the ship met with fog and did not get to Woo-sung until 2 p.m. He wished to land and catch the train, but was advised not to do so. He reached Shanghai between 5 and 6 p.m. His original intention was to consult Mr. Jennigan and employ him as his lawyer, but when witness arrived at Shanghai he heard that Mr. Jennigan was very ill. Witness left the matter for two or three days and then called upon Mr. Curtis and asked him to take up the case. He did not know what Mr. Curtis's position as regards the Court was. It was on Thursday that he requested Mr. Curtis to take up the case.

His Honour—Mr. Emery, when you went to Mr. Curtis did you know that he was not a member of the Bar of this Court?—No, Sir.

Did he tell you that he was not a member of the Bar of this Court?—He said he had had some trouble with the Court. I did not take any notice of that because I had seen the papers in Chefoo and it was remarked to me at the time that Mr. Curtis had appeared and was practising without examination. I believe Mr. Fowler put the paper on my desk.

Did you and Mr. Fowler both understand that Mr. Curtis was appearing in Court in the case as attorney in fact and not as counsel at law?—I speak for myself. I did not know.

When you went to Mr. Curtis didn't he tell you he could not practise at this Bar?—He said he had some trouble with the Court.

You did not see the fact in the papers that on the 15th instant Mr. Curtis was not allowed to appear for you?—I did not see it.

Did Mr. Curtis tell you that he had endeavoured to represent you in this Court and that the Court would not permit him to appear on your behalf? Did he tell you that before yesterday?—No. I saw your Honour yesterday afternoon, did I not?

Yes, but you did not know before that?—No.

Mr. Emery, as a matter of fact I understand you arrived here on Monday afternoon, the 15th instant?—Yes.

You have not so much as introduced yourself to any member of the staff until yesterday afternoon?—How did you expect me to introduce myself?

By coming to the Court and making known the fact that you were here in response to the citation.

I came down here on special leave for business and I did not want to come to the Court before I was represented by Counsel.

His Honour—The Court will consider the matter. A citation will issue to Mr. George F. Curtis to appear in Court to-morrow morning at ten o'clock to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court.

MR. CURTIS CITED FOR CONTEMPT.

Mr. Curtis—I am ready now to answer the Court. I waive citation.

His Honour—Do you desire to give evidence on this point at this time? Mr. Curtis—I do.

His Honour—The Court will issue a citation and give Mr. Curtis an opportunity of appearing.

Mr. Curtis was then sworn.

His Honour—You have heard what Mr. Emery has said with regard to employing you as Counsel. You are fully apprised of the whole situation. The Court will be glad to have any statement in reference to your conduct in the matter.

Mr. Curtis said that on the 19th instant he appeared in Court and asked that a special appearance be entered for Mr. Emery. On the morning of the 15th instant, while at breakfast at the Astor House, Mr. Emery went to him and said that he had come down to Shanghai to appear before the Court. He said that he had been to see Mr. Jennigan. He added that he had no money and was quite sick; that he knew witness at Chefoo and would like him to help him. Witness said he would do what he could for Mr. Emery, but that the Court would not permit him to appear and that he was only appearing as attorney in fact in a similar case. Witness, however, said he would go into Court and do what he could.

The question now was whether the Court had a right to demand of witness statements of conversations with Mr. Emery. Witness was quite willing to give them if the Court wished, but he took it that they were privileged communications between counsel and client. He might say that he held that the Court at Nanjing had no Probate Jurisdiction, and he was of opinion that this Court had no Probate Jurisdiction except supervision of the Consuls in settling estates under the law. Witness so stated to Mr. Emery, but he did not agree. Witness told Mr. Emery then that it was useless for him (witness) to appear for him as he held the opinion that the Court at Nanjing had no Probate Jurisdiction. Witness also told him that the Court was created in June 1906 and the defendant died in 1905 and that this Court could not be retrospective.

His Honour said that Mr. Curtis must confine himself. He was to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court in violation of the rule applying to attorneys practising in the Court.

Mr. Curtis—I told the Court that my communications with Mr. Emery were privileged.

[Continued on page 6.]

To-day's Advertisement.

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE No. 3 OF 1892.

AND
IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION BY FERNANDO STAUD v. XIMENEZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CIVIL ENGINEER, FOR LETTERS PATENT FOR AN INVENTION CONSISTING OF "IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO APPARATUS FOR RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS."

NOTICE is hereby given that the PETITION, DECLARATION AND SPECIFICATION required by the above-mentioned Ordinance have been duly filed in the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and that it is the intention of the above-named FERNANDO STAUD v. XIMENEZ, by DENNIS & BOWLEY, his Solicitors, to apply for Letters Patent for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of the above-named invention at a sitting of the Executive Council to be held at the Council Chamber on MONDAY, the 9th day of September, 1907.

Dated the 28th day of August, 1907.
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

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TRADE MARKS IN CHINA.

We are glad to be able to call attention to a proclamation which has recently been issued by His Honour the Shanghai Taotai, on the subject of the infringement of British trade marks by Chinese. From the free translation, which we give in another column [reproduced in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of 26th inst.] it will be seen that Taotai Jui has readily responded to the request of His Majesty's Consul-General and has taken the most practical steps in his power to check an evil which has formed the subject of very general complaint throughout China. The proclamation in question recognizes the existence of this "very intolerable business competition" and, although in deference to the wishes of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce special stress is laid upon two kinds of articles, cigarettes and soaps, the purpose of the document is to prevent the general infringement of trade marks within the jurisdiction of the Taotai. Such a proclamation has the force of law and, in view of the good relations now subsisting between British and Chinese authorities, of which the proclamation is a happy illustration, there can be no doubt that punishment will be meted out to those who offend against its provisions. It is not the first occasion on which Taotai Jui has met the wishes of His Majesty's Consul-General in similar matters and it is right that such action should receive general recognition.

The need for such a proclamation arises from the fact that in spite of Article 7 of the Treaty of Shanghai of 1902 nothing has yet been done by the Chinese Government to protect British trade marks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation by Chinese subjects. Nor has the Chinese Government fulfilled its undertaking "to establish offices within the jurisdiction of the superintendents of Northern and Southern Trade where foreign trade marks may be registered on payment of a reasonable fee." The first attempt on the part of the Chinese Government to carry out the provisions of this Article was the appearance of some draft regulations drawn up by the Board of Commerce in 1904. As this document proved altogether unacceptable to the representatives of several Powers, steps were taken in the following year to prepare a series of trade mark regulations embodying the main views of foreign Governments. For fifteen months or more the Chinese Government successfully ignored this document, and in November 1906 produced yet another set of regulations which again bore no relation to foreign wishes on the subject. Very rightly the representatives of the Powers in Peking will have nothing to do with this fresh draft and insist that the document prepared by them in 1905 should form the basis of all further negotiations. As far as can be judged, the attitude adopted by the Chinese authorities is prompted as much by inability to grasp the importance of the subject, as by a foolish anxiety to get the better of foreign merchants. Provided the registration of trade marks can be made sufficiently remunerative to the Government, they affect to see no reason for the full protection of industrial property.

This attitude of the Peking Government throws into stronger relief the action of Taotai Jui in meeting British wishes, in so far as his jurisdiction is concerned; the more so, as he has had occasion to complain himself of the indiscriminate publication by foreign publishing houses in the Settlement of Chinese books to the detriment of native publishers. In the actual circumstances obtaining no breach of the law has been committed by the foreign publishers, but it is natural that it should appear strange to the Chinese mind that the evil cannot be remedied by the simple procedure of issuing a proclamation. China's redress, however, in this matter can only lie in her becoming a party to the International Convention of 1883 for the protection of industrial property. In the meantime it must be admitted that she sins in the matter of the infringement of trade marks more than she is sinned against. The latest complaint comes from Japan, and, although there is much truth in Japanese allegations, it is to be feared that any aspersions cast upon China at the present juncture are intended as a counterblast to the charges brought by Japan herself. Of the Powers mainly interested in trade and commerce in the Far East, the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and Italy have agreed to afford their nationals mutual protection in the matter of trade marks. As the Japanese Government has refused to join this group, it has to face all responsibility for the offences against international copyright committed by unscrupulous Japanese merchants and others, and no amount of protestation or inveighing against Chinese shortcomings will satisfy foreign traders of the sincerity of the Japanese Government in protecting individual property in its own country. It is probable that the unsatisfactory attitude of Japan in this matter, her failure to co-operate with the four Powers in protecting the interests of their nationals and the bad example set by individual Japanese are responsible for the dilatoriness displayed by China in carrying out her treaty obligations.—*N. C. D. News*.

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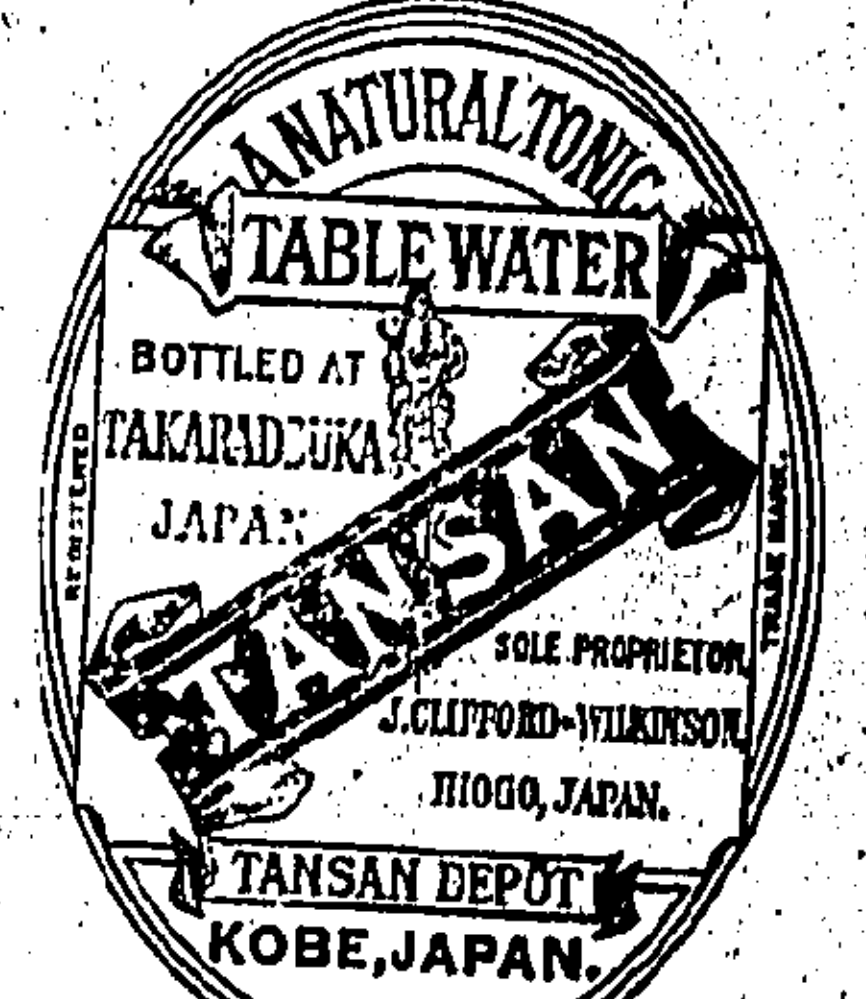
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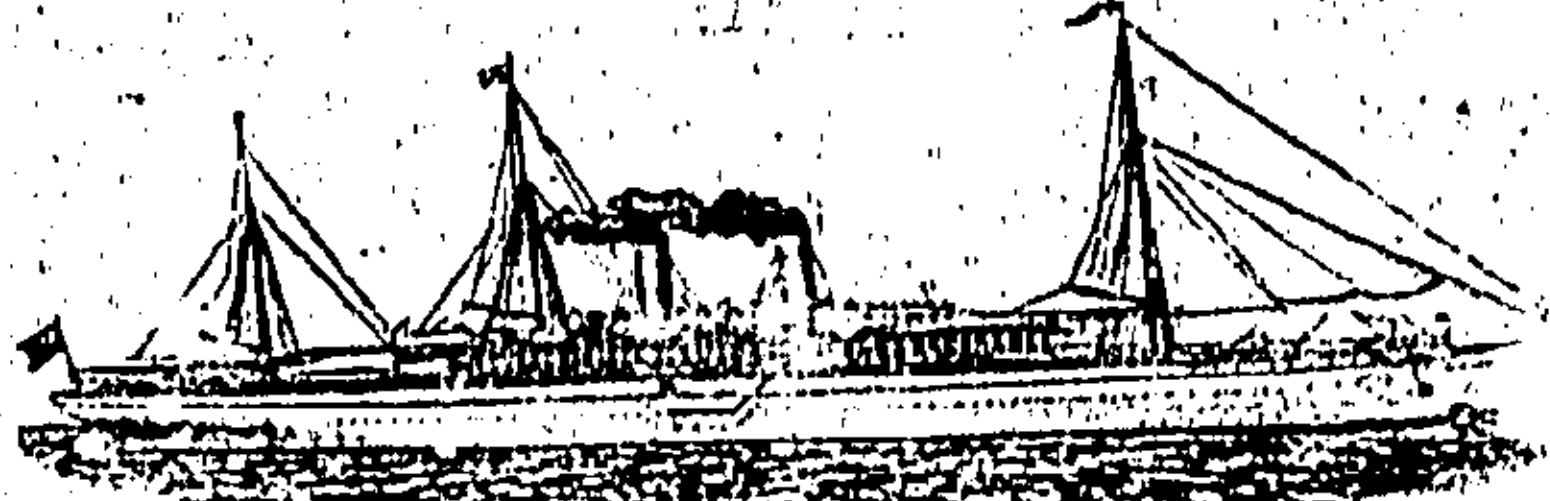
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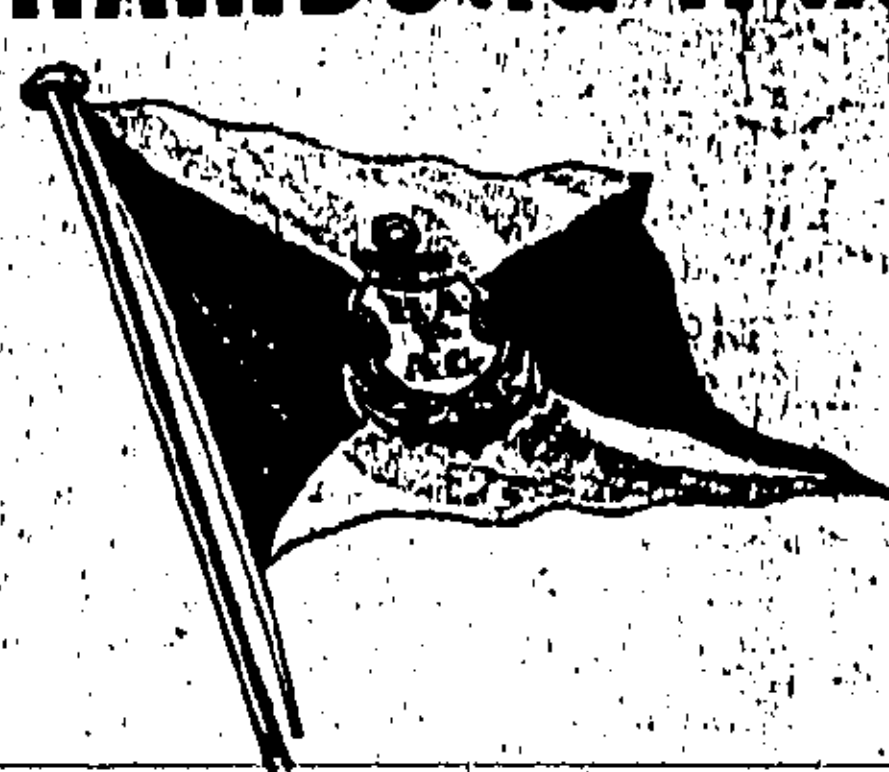
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Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

Passenger only.
For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
York Building.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1907.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK;
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.
S.S. "SATSUMA" 7th Sept.
S.S. "SIKH" 5th Oct.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
S.S. "GHAZIE" 14th Sept.

* This steamer has excellent Saloon Accommodation for First-class Passengers at moderate rates.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1907.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	10th Sept.
Suvaric	6,235	W. Shotton	1st Oct.
Kumeric	6,232	D. Baird	15th Oct.
Shawmut	9,606	V. Roberts	6th Nov.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw S.S. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness in sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1907.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.
Meals \$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China.
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon, China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail.

The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates

largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a

wide circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are

instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted.

This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than

noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESS.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.,
1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.

JUDGE WILKLEY AND SHANG
HAI ATTORNEYS.

(Continued from page 5)

His Honour—The Court did not ask you for that. The question is on the violation of the order of the Court with regard to attorney's admission to practise in this Court. You have undertaken to appear here and represent Mr. Emery. The Court wishes to hear any explanation on that point.

Mr. Curtis—My defence is that I did attempt to appear and I asked permission to file an appearance for Mr. Emery, under protest. The Court ruled that I sit down and I sat down. According to the rule of the Court I could not contest the ruling of this Court and question my right to appear as attorney for Mr. Emery unless the Court ruled that I had a right to appear here. In the Cunningham versus Rodgers case I was employed by Mr. Cunningham. I appeared as attorney in fact. Now in this case, a parallel case—a Probate case.

His Honour—Have you any power of attorney from Mr. Emery?

Mr. Curtis—Not written.

His Honour—Had you not been informed by this Court previously on this that you could not appear in any other case except the Cunningham versus Rodgers case?

Mr. Curtis—Proceeding to go into the Cunningham versus Rodgers case, when His Honour said—The Court does not care for the history of the Cunningham case or any other case. The question now is of contempt. Had you been informed by the Court that you would not be allowed to appear in any case except the Cunningham case?

Mr. Curtis—I don't recollect it.

Mr. Curtis continued, that he told Mr. Emery that the Court had refused to allow him to appear for him and that he might see it in the evening papers. Witness told Mr. Emery that the only thing for him to do was to appear for himself or get an attorney. Witness gave Mr. Emery his opinion as to the law in this case. He had seen Mr. Emery quite often since and nearly every time he saw him Mr. Emery was exceedingly sick and that morning he had vomited blood outside the Actor House and had nearly fainted in Court since he arrived. Witness had assisted Mr. Emery to go to the Court. He had not charged one cent for his services. Witness met Mr. Emery through Mr. Fowler and he had done what he could for Mr. Emery as any man would do for another man in trouble. Witness had had Mr. Emery's statement taken down by a stenographer and that morning he had been with him, as he did not think Mr. Emery would be able to attend Court. With regard to contempt witness had no intention of creating contempt by appearing in Court. He had asked the previous day that the citation should not issue against Mr. Emery and if the Court had given him a chance he would have gone into details on the point as to why he should not be cited. Mr. Emery was not in a physical condition to attend Court. When Mr. Emery saw witness several days had already passed and Mr. Emery was very sick. Witness had not the slightest intention to put contempt on this Court. On the contrary he intended to petition the Court to file certain cases in which he was attorney-at-law in the Consular Court, which he went to Washington about. Witness also wanted to petition the Court on the question whether he could appear in this case. He would have filed his petition in Court the previous day, but he was told to file it with the clerk.

His Honour said the question before the Court was whether Mr. Curtis should be punished for his contemptuous conduct in violating the rule of the Court relating to the admission of attorneys to practise in this Court. In full knowledge of that rule Mr. Curtis had appeared in Court and attempted to appear for his clients. Mr. Curtis had involved his client in difficulties and he too now appeared before the Court on citation to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court.

Mr. Curtis replied that there was absolutely no intention to offend this Court or violate regulations. There was no man who tried to be more courteous than himself. He thought he knew the law so thoroughly to conduct himself in an improper way in the Court, or to use any language which he could not use in the presence of ladies for whom he had the greatest respect. He had been brought up in an atmosphere of legal ethics in the Supreme Court of the United States and this was the first time he had been cited. As a matter of legal ethics he thought the dignity of this Court ought to be maintained by those who aspired to be members of the Bar. What he did for Mr. Emery was done in friendship and in goodwill. He argued that counsel who were admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of America should be allowed to appear in this Court.

His Honour—This rule has been made by this Court or over-ruled by a higher authority it will stand and will have to be obeyed. The Court will not hear you on the question of the wisdom of or authority for making this rule of Court. The rule is here in force and if you violate the rule the regulations provide for a method by which the Court can punish you. You are now on trial for violation of the rule of the Court and you may give any explanation on that point, but on no other.

Mr. Curtis replied at length saying that he had lost thousands of dollars through this rule, but he had borne it with patience and long-suffering. It was far from his intention to offend this Court. There was no appeal except to San Francisco and he had been very careful not to transgress the rules of the Court. His common-sense and self-respect would prevent him from doing anything that would be contempt of this Court. He thought if the Court had been in the same position as that in which he was placed, the same thing would have been done for Mr. Emery.

His Honour said that Mr. Curtis might file any reason he had to offer for his conduct between that day and Saturday morning. He must state any good reason he had to show why he should not be punished. The purpose of the Court was to cite Mr. Curtis regularly and give him full opportunity to answer, but he was in Court, waived citation and offered to make a voluntary explanation. The Court would take this matter under advisement and deliver its decision on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Court adjourned until next day. Mr. Emery was told to appear on Friday to make a statement with regard to his father's estate.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London-Bank T.T.	2 1/2
Do. demand	2 1/2 9/16
Do. 4 months' sight	2 1/2
France-Bank T.T.	2 7/8
Do. demand	2 7/8
Germany-Bank T.T.	2 1/2
Do. demand	2 1/2
India T.T.	16 1/2
Do. demand	16 1/2
Shanghai-Bank T.T.	7 1/2
Do. demand	7 1/2
Japan-Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do. demand	10 1/2
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	2 1/2 3/16
6 months' sight L/C.	2 1/2 3/16
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York.	5 1/2
4 months' sight do.	5 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne.	2 1/2 7/16
4 months' sight France.	2 1/2
6 months' sight do.	2 1/2
4 months' sight Germany.	2 1/2
Bar Silver.	3 1/4
Bank of England rate.	3 1/4
Bank of France.	3 1/4
Swiss Bank.	3 1/4

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:-	
Per picul	
Malwa New	700/780
Old	800/820
Older	840/860
Oldest	880/900
Per chest	
Malwa New	800/820
Old	840/860
Older	880/900
Oldest	920/940

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:-
On the 28th at 12.10 p.m. The barometer has fallen moderately to slightly over the N.E. and S.E. coast of China respectively.
Pressure is highest and near the normal over the S. Philippines. It remains low on the China coast, particularly in the North.
The Japanese returns for this morning are not yet to hand. The 24 hours' average for the 28th at 12.10 p.m. shows a pressure remained very low over and to the Southward of S. Japan.
Moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and moderate or fresh S.W. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 10-day, 0.03 inch.

FORECAST.

- 1.-Hongkong and neighbourhood, W. to S.W. winds, moderate or fresh; fair to showery.
- 2.-Formosa Channel, Variable winds, moderate.
- 3.-South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocke, same as No. 1.
- 4.-South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.
Prins-Regent, Luitpold, Ger. s.s., 7,288, H. Kirchner, 27th Aug.-Yokohama 17th Aug. and F. Chow 26th, Mails and Gen.-M. & Co.
Alesia, Ger. s.s., 5,181, J. Ernst, 27th Aug.-Portland, Or. and Moli 23rd Aug. Flour.-P. & A. S. S. Co.
China, Am. s.s., 3,186, J. F. Robinson, 28th Aug.-San Francisco 1st Aug. and Shanghai 25th, Mails and Gen.-P. M. S. S. Co.
Sunda, Br. s.s., 2,056, G. M. Montford, R.M.R., 28th Aug.-Yokohama 17th Aug. Mails and Gen.-P. & O. S. N. Co.
Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,000, H. Flügel, 28th Aug.-Sydney via Port 1st July, Copra and Shells.-S. & C.
Vorwärts, Ger. s.s., 643, C. Uderup, 28th Aug.-Hobart 2nd Aug. Gen.-J. & Co.
Hatching, Br. s.s., 1,637, A. E. Hodgins, 27th Aug.-Fochow 24th Aug. Amoy 26th, and Swatow 27th, Gen.-D. L. & Co.
Linan, Br. s.s., 1,311, Williams, 28th Aug.-Canton 27th Aug. Gen.-B. & S.
Dajin Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,631, I. Sakurai, 28th Aug.-Tamsui 25th Aug. Gen.-O. S. K. Priam, Br. s.s., 2,066, R. A. Silliman, 28th Aug.-Shanghai 25th Aug. Gen.-B. & S.
Nord, Nor. s.s., 73, G. Harland, 28th Aug.-Saigon 24th Aug. Rice and Paddy.-Walton & Co.
White Cross, Br. s.s., 1,044, Uwins, 28th Aug.-Cardiff 10th July, Coal.-Order.

Clearances at the Harbour.

Johanna, for Swatow.
Kwangtung, for Shanghai.
Kishang, for Shanghai.
Kanchow, for Chinkiang.
Prins-Regent Luitpold, for Singapore.
Luitpold, for Hongkong.
Hua, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Changchow, for Amoy.
Felm, for Bangkok.
Sunda, for Singapore.

Departures.

Aug. 28.
Prins-Regent Luitpold, for Europe.
Prins Heinrich, for Shanghai.
Luitpold, for Shanghai.
Kishang, for Shanghai.
Kanchow, for Chinkiang.
Prins-Regent Luitpold, for Singapore.
Luitpold, for Hongkong.
Hua, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Changchow, for Amoy.
Felm, for Bangkok.
Sunda, for Singapore.

Passengers arrived.

Per Hatching, from Coast Ports-Missus Sullivan (3), and 22 Chinese.
Per Bunda, from Kobe for Marseilles-Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Ricour, child and infant. From Shanghai for London-Mr. and Mrs. J. Eastman, Mrs. I. Noble, child and 2 infants, Mr. E. Tompkins, Mr. T. Kay, Mr. J. G. Johnson, 2nd Mrs. Clifford, Messrs. Burke and S. Constant, for Hongkong-Mr. and Mrs. Knott, and 3 Indians.
Per China, from San Francisco, &c.-Messrs. L. A. Behler, R. Claussen, Dr. R. F. Knight, Mr. I. Sample, Dr. C. G. Thompson, Mr. T. I. Wolf, Dr. C. H. Yeagle, Mr. Otto Kruger, Baron and Baroness Von Pothohn, Mrs. E. Lehmann, Mr. H. Lehmann, Capt. J. A. Solomack, Messrs. J. G. Kulsch, Geo. Heise, R. C. Hines and servant, M. A. Chesk, J. H. Patterson and J. J. Ruben.

Per Prins-Regent Luitpold, for Hongkong from Shanghai-Mr. Grey, Mr. R. Braun, Mr. Lawrence, Messrs. G. E. Myer and boy, Wenden, J. Ostrander, C. C. Ruckelshaus, Mrs. Mayers, Messrs. K. Nubert, F. L. Phorion and R. Ramos. From Yokohama-Messrs. J. McDowell, J. F. Simmonds, Miss M. Th. Banks, Messrs. W. Allen and Chan Chen. From Kobe-Revs. W. Arkwright, Messrs. J. P. Kelly, family and servant, Fung and Law. From Nagasaki-Messrs. F. Bush, Mitsue, and E. Vaundon, Stephenson, Mrs. M. Sakamoto and daughter.

Shipping Reports.

Str. China, from San Francisco-From San Francisco 23 days 20 hours 50 minutes.
Str. Hatching, from Coast Ports-Moderate to light S.W. wind and fine clear weather.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Str. White Cross, from Cardiff-Strong S.W. monsoons, Indian and China Sea various winds and squalls with rain.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Amara, Br. s.s., 1,654, C. J. Matlock, 26th Aug. -Swatow 24th Aug. Ballast.-J. M. & Co.
Acoet, Br. s.s., 7,746, J. B. Booth, 25th Aug. -Kutchinow 20th Aug. Ballast.-D. & Co. Ltd.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, F. Sembill, 24th Aug. -Tandana 18th Aug. Timber.-M. & Co.
Dourban, Fr. s.s., 948, J. B. Ball, 26th Aug. -Saigon 22nd Aug. Rice.-Man Fat & Co.
Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Petersen, 24th Aug. -Hohow 23rd Aug. Gen.-J. & Co.
Cheangchow, Br. s.s., 1,211, Russell, 27th Aug. -Singapore 20th Aug. Gen.-Joo Tek Fong.
Chinkiang, Br. s.s., 1,202, F. Robertson, 21st Aug. -Saigon 17th Aug. Rice.-B. & S.
Chowai, Br. s.s., 1,115, W. Möller, 27th Aug. -Bangkok 16th Aug. Rice and Teakwood.-H. & S.
Clara Jensen, Ger. s.s., 1,101, J. Iversen, 25th Aug. -Java 15th Aug. Sugar.-J. & Co.
Iaphne, Ger. s.s., 1,074, Schipper, 24th Aug. -Guaymas 2nd Aug. Ballast.-C. C. S. Co.

Druher, Nor. s.s., 1,102, J. Hing, 24th Aug. -Bangkok 14th Aug. Gen.-N. Y. K.
Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, 28th Aug. -Vancouver, B.C. 6th Aug. and Shanghai 22nd, Mails and Gen.-C. P. R. Co.
Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, Henry Pybus, R.M.R., 24th July, Vancouver 9th July, and Shanghai 25th, Mails and Gen.-C. P. R. Co.

Fooking, Br. s.s., 1,087, T. A. Mitchell, 25th Aug. -Moli 21st Aug. Gen.-J. M. & Co.
Glenur, Br. s.s., 1,331, W. L. Hallman, 16th Aug. -Kobe 14th Aug. Gen.-T. K. K.
Indravelli, Br. s.s., 3,768, S. Collington, 27th Aug. -New York 30th June, Gen.-S. T. & Co.
Kanchow, Br. s.s., 1,211, McIntosh, 21st Aug. -Hongay 17th Aug. Coal.-B. & S.
Kjeld, Nor. s.s., 1,101, 16th Aug. -Moli 6th Aug. Coal.-Order.

Kumang, Br. s.s., 1,078, E. J. Buller, 16th Aug. -Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 20th Aug. Gen.-J. M. & Co.
Lonsok, Ger. s.s., 1,010, M. Engelhart, 24th Aug. -Bangkok 1st Aug. and Swatow 23rd, Rice and Wood.-B. & S.
Me cedes, Br. s.s., 1,496, J. S. McGregor, 19th Aug. -Havodate 10th Aug. Ballast.-Admiralty.

Pheun-Fen, Br. s.s., 1,635, J. H. Scott, 15th Aug. -Saigon 11th Aug. Rice and Meal.-W. F. Fong.
Sandon Hall, Br. s.s., 3,263, J. M. Main, 24th Aug. -New York 25th June, Case Oil.-S. O. Co.

Shioto Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,471, Y. Yamamoto, 25th Aug. -Kobe via Moli and Kutchinow 14th Aug. Coal.-O. S. K.
Siberia, Am. s.s., 5,655, A. Zeeder, 21st Aug. -San Francisco 5th July, and Shanghai 18th Aug. Mails and Gen.-P. M. S. S. Co.
Kramstad, Nor. s.s., 860, O. Hansen, 21st Aug. -Saigon 17th Aug. Rice.-Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Solstad, Nor. s.s., 847, N. Bjornsgaard, 11th Aug. -Saigon 20th Aug. Rice and Flour.-Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Tango Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,637, A. E. Moses, 24th Aug. -Seattle 23rd July, Gen.-M. Y. K.
Tantar, Br. s.s., 2,757, A. E. Hodgins, 27th Aug. -Fochow 24th Aug. Amoy 26th, and Swatow 27th, Gen.-D. L. & Co.
Tintao, Ger. s.s., 1,007, H. Bremer, 25th Aug. -Singapore via Bangkok and Koh-sichang 18th Aug. Rice.-M. & Co.
Waishang, Br. s.s., 1,170, Richard, 24th Aug. -Saigon 2nd Aug. Rice.-J. M. & Co.
Zafur, Br. s.s., 1,610, J. Fraser, 26th Aug. -Manila 23rd Aug. Hemp, Sugar and Gen.-S. T. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Eclipse, Br. 4-masted bark, 7,068, L. D. Vance, 24th Aug. -New York 1st May, Case Oil.-S. O. Co.
King George, Br. ship, 2,557, J. C. White, 21st July, -Swatow 5th July, Ballast.-S. O. Co.
Lyndhurst, Br. 4-masted ship, 2,501, Pannell, 26th July, -Kobe 1st June, Ballast.-S. O. Co.

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Vigilante, at Kowloon Dock.
Glenur, " "
Hailin, " "
Ascot, " "
Carl Diederichsen, " "

The Ships Passed Canal.

33rd July-Prins-Regent Luitpold, Devanaka, Hydra, 26th July-Agammmon, Lannor, Nubia, Indravelli, Sanaki Maru, Tournay, Brasilia, 30th July-Glenavon, Flintholme, Lonsor, Hittachi Maru, Room, Segovia, Sikk, Braunfels, Norman, Prichard, Whitecross, and August-Orki, Achilla, Anamor, Sydney, Liberia, 6th Aug-Benavon, Brammar, Manila, Prins Heinrich, Ostrander, Rhenania, Hydra, 6th Aug-Myrindor, Australien, Para, Menelau, St. Myrindor, Tamba Maru, 9th August-Perzia, 13th August-Frankly, Indrasanaka, Oanji, Opanck, Cardiganthre, Christlania, Preussen, Kanagawa Maru, Ratho, 16th August-Borneo, Ernest Simon, Tydus, Belgravia, 24th August-Benpohr, Syria, Breconshire, Ulysses 23rd August-Alchons, Aragonita, Colombo Maru, Glenavon, Duallion, Inaba Maru, Nara.

Arrivals at Home-12th July-Formosa, 16th July-Glenavon, Hokanlauffen, 18th July-Poona, Nor. 23rd July-Benpohr, Kanagawa Maru, Montross, 25th July-Malacca, 26th July-Schamhorst, Australien, Promethus, Erroll, 30th July-Glenavon, Trieste, 2nd August-Indramayo, Indram, 6th August-Glenavon, Roop, Hittachi Maru, 7th August-Devanaka, 9th August-Nubia, 10th August-Glenavon, Segovia, Shimura, 16th August-Flintholme, Achilla, 20th August-Preussen, Kanagawa Maru, Benadi, Hydra, Lannor, 23rd August-Benpohr, Simon, Christlania, St. Dominge.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Date
Rheasia	Singapore	H. A. L.	Aug. 29
Tilboda	Moli	C. J. L.	Aug. 30
Australia	Singapore	M. M.	Sept. 1
Yamasa Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	Sept. 2
Manchuria	Japan	E. M. Co.	Sept. 5
Kagoshima	Bombay	N. Y. K.	Sept. 7

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:-

Macao-Per Sui Tai, 10th Aug. 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta-Per Fookiang, 20th Aug. 2 P.M.
Chinkiang-Per Kanchow, 25th Aug. 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.-Per Empress of Japan, 20th Aug. 4 P.M.
Shanghai and Yokohama-Per Amara, 20th Aug. 5 P.M.
Sourabaya-Per Shibutaro Maru, 20th Aug. 5 P.M.
Karatsu, Kobe, Yokohama, Callao, and Iquique-Per Glenavon, 30th Aug. 11 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow-Per Hatching, 30th Aug. 1 P.M.
Manila-Per Loongang, 30th Aug. 3 P.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle-Per Eastern, 31st Aug. 10 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco-Per Sui Tai, 31st Aug. 11 A.M.
Macao, Penang, 31st Aug. 1.15 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai-Per Shinkiang, 31st Aug. 3 P.M.
Swatow, Ningpo and Shanghai-Per Chinkiang, 31st Aug. 3 P.M.
Tientsin-Per Cheongshing, 31st Aug. 3 P.M.
Kudat and Sandakan-Per Borneo, 1st Sept. 8 A.M.
Moli, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.-Per Alesia, 1st Sept. 9 A.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moli, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash.-Per Tango Maru, and Sept. 5 P.M.
Europe, &c. India, via Taitanin-Per Polynesian, 3rd Sept. 11 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta-Per Kumsing, 3rd Sept. 2 P.M.
Cebu and Iloilo-Per Katsong, 3rd Sept. 3 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo-Per Prince Maru, 3rd Sept. 5 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama-Per Yawata Maru, 4th Sept. 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco-Per Manchuria, 4th Sept. 11 A.M.
Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar-Per Tydus, 4th Sept. 4 P.M.
Kutchinow, Japan, Salina Cruz and Mexico-Per Daphne, 5th Sept. 4 P.M.
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle-Per Kumano Maru, 6th Sept. 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco-Per China, 7th Sept. 10 A.M.
Europe, &c. India, via Taitanin-Per Manara, 7th Sept. 11 A.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle-Per Taisan, 7th Sept. 1 P.M.
Keelung, Moli, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Tacoma, Wash.-Per Tremont, 10th Sept. 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.-Per Tartar, 11th Sept. 11 A.M.
Manila, F. Wilhelmshafen, Herberstobbe, Matupi, Simponshafen, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Fremantle, Hobart, Launceston and New Zealand-Per Prins-Regent Luitpold, 12th Sept. 11 A.M.
Chefoo and Newchwang-Per Kusyang, 16th Sept. 3 P.M.
Yokohama and Kobe-Per Chinglu, 10th Oct. 3 P.M.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

CONNAUGHT.

Ashburn, U.S.A. Capt. Jones, D. W. and Mrs. P. M. and Lee Chuk Shing. 2 children.
McClure, J. A. G.
Baines, J. W.
Barnes, R. L.
Blumck, Mr. and Miss.
Gardwell, Dr. Geo. P.
Chickler, A. M.
Dietrich, J. C.
Pollock, H. C.
Flak, Pitt.
Graw, E. W.
Gunn, Frank D.
Herbert, C.
Kong Hong Young and Wright, W. B. family.

CLARENCE.

Adams, M. and Mrs. F. Glittins, A. R. J.
Best, Mrs. H. Mrs.
Bonnar, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. C. Evans.
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Deolion, Misses (2).

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	40,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$11,750,000 \$12,750,000 }	\$1,797,167	{ \$1.15/- for 1 year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 2 1/2 3/16 = \$16.04 }	41 % \$64 1/2 sales ex \$505 b. n. issue London 279.10/- ex new issue London 260.10/- n. issue first call \$51
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ \$12,735 \$300,000 }	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,675,000 \$200,000 \$1,875,000 }	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 % \$270
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 185,529	{ Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex 2/10 11/16 per tact }	6 % Tls. 75 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$455,407 \$15,377.15/- \$87,628 \$80,000 \$136,887 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,460,450	{ Final of \$12 making \$12 for 1905 and interim of 2 3/4 in 1906 }	5 1/2 % \$770 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$30,000 \$1,030,000 }	\$461,467	\$12 for year ending 31.12.05	7 % \$175
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,200,000 \$30,000 \$1,230,000 }	\$362,980	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 % \$87 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,250,000 \$30,000 \$1,280,000 }	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 1/2 % \$315 sellers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$204,038 \$211,038 }	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 % \$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$100,000 }	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906	6 % \$41
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$15,000 \$30,000 }	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 % 128 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	40,000	£5	£5	{ £60,000 £270,000 }	£3,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2 1/2 = \$2.74 per share	3 1/2 % \$39 \$28
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 £400,000 £1,871 }	Tls. 33,327	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	11 1/2 % Tls. 47 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,871 £1,871 £3,742 }	£137	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 % Tls. 47 1/2 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 410,479 Tls. 508,479 }	18,730	{ \$1.00/- for year ending 30.4.1907 \$0.50/- }	4 1/2 % \$22 \$13
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 39,000 }	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	11 1/2 % Tls. 52 sellers
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$450,000 none }	19,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 1/2 % 198
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 8,935	\$3 for 1897	...
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 none }	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.8.06	3 1/2 % Tls. 90 sellers
Mining.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £110,000 £26,011 }	£12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 % Tls. 15.30
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £4,873 }	£12,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£25	£25	{ £64,124 none }	£10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 1/2 % \$17
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$23,152 \$123,000 }	\$3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 % \$67
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$50,000 \$150,000 }	\$491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8 % \$100 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	5,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 }	Tls. 10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	3 1/2 % Tls. 80 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 190,100 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 % Tls. 221
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$30,000 \$10,000 }	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 1 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 % Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000 \$1,000 \$31,000 }	10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	9 1/2 % \$24 1/2 ex div.
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$64,975 }	19,178	\$1.50 for 1906	12 % \$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$26,075 \$26,075 }	1371	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906	10 % \$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 }	\$56,218	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 % 198
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$208,386 \$50,000 }	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 % \$10 1/2 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 869,493 Tls. 170,000 }	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 % \$36
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	{ Tls. 869,493 Tls. 170,000 none }	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 102 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 170,000 }	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 % \$48
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939 \$10,000 }	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	15 1/2 % Tls. 64 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 45,939 \$10,000 }	\$21,666	\$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.7.06	11 1/2 % \$11
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 none }	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 1/2 %)	11 1/2 % Tls. 51
Laod-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 31,469 }	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	8 1/2 % Tls. 92 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,257 Tls. 50,663 }	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	16 1/2 % Tls. 305 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£12/6	£12/6	{ £1,299 19,000 }	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 % £61
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ none 1053 }	1053	\$3 for 1905	...
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none Tls. 50,000 }	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$115,000 \$50,000 }	\$855	80 cents for 1906	9 % \$9
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	{ \$115,000 \$50,000 }	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	8 1/2 % \$16 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$11,000 \$186,000 }	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 % \$11
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$186,000 }	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 % \$22 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$105,000 }	\$2,953	1/- per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 1/2 % \$14
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$105,000 \$65,000 }	\$4,361	Interim of \$4 for 1 year ending June 30th '07	9 1/2 % \$24 1/2
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603 }	\$4,312	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 1/2 % Tls. 310 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gk. 100	Gk. 100	{ Tls. 27,603 Tls. 27,603 }	Tls. 10,374	Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for a/c 1907	8 1/2 % Tls. 110
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$10,000 }	\$4,655	\$1 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07	8 1/2 % Tls. 110
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$10,000 }	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...
Philippine Company, Limited	97,500	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,323 }	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 45,000 }	Tls. 9,751	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	13 1/2 % Tls. 75 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 45,000 }	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1906	8 1/2 % Tls. 120 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 45,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 7,943	Interim of 1 1/2 for account 1907	...
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000 }	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 1 1/2 for account 1907	...
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000 }	Dr. 441,934	None	...
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,300	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000 }	2214	None (old) & 15 cts. (new) year ended 31.5.06	4 1/2 % Tls. 97
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	9,000	\$35	\$35	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.4.07	...
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	\$349	First year	...
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	...	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and 10.80 on 100 Founders shares for year ending 31.5.07	8 % \$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$35,000 \$35,000 }	\$1,360	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 % \$11 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000 }	\$5,482	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 % \$8
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,500 none }	\$182	...	...

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.STEAM FOR SAIGON
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON.HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "POLYNESIESE"

Captain Broc, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 3rd
September, at 1 P.M.Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports, and for Australia with
prompt transshipment at Colombo.Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. TOURANE 17th Sept.
S.S. AUSTRALIEN 1st Oct.
S.S. NERA 15th Oct.
S.S. YARRA 29th Oct.
S.S. ERNEST SIMONS 13th Nov.
S.S. TONKIN 26th Nov.G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1907. (10)

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE Steamship

"VINE BRANCH,"

will be despatched as above on or about 10th
September.For Freight and further Particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1907. (17)THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON.(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MORMORA"

Captain G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
S.S. TOURANE, &c., on SATURDAY, the 7th
September, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with
the Company's S.S. India, 8,000 tons, from
Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-
kong.Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement)
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Mor-
mora, due in London on 19th October, 1907.Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents
and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1907. (12)

Intimations.

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

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